



## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### GOV. CHASE ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The following is what Governor Chase has to say in his annual message on the subject of state sovereignty:

A disposition has been manifested within the last few years, by some of the officials of the federal government, exercising their functions within the limits of Ohio, to disregard the authority, and to encroach upon the rights of the state, in an evident and in a manner which demands your notice.

In February, 1856, several colored persons were seized in Hamilton county as fugitive slaves. One of these persons, Margaret Garner, in the frenzy of the moment, impelled, as it seems by the dread of seeing her children dragged before herself, took to slavery, attempted to slay them in the spot, and successfully succeeded in killing one. For this act, and her companions were indicted by the grand jury for the crime of murder, and were taken into custody upon a writ regularly issued from court of common pleas.

While thus imprisoned under the legal process of a State court, the highest court known to our code, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by a judge of the district court of the United States requiring their production before him. The writ was obeyed by the sheriff, and, contrary to all expectation, and disregard, as most think, of the principles of slavery, no steps were taken from his custody by either the judge and will allow any opportunity for the interpolation of the state authorities, descended over the Marshall of the United States, by whom he was immediately transported beyond our limits. The alleged ground for this action and order was that the indicted parties had been seized as fugitive slaves upon a federal commissioner's warrant, before the indictment and arrest, and that the right to their custody, thus acquired, was superior to that of the sheriff, under the process of the State. This doctrine must necessarily give practical impunity to murder whenever the murderer may be seized by a federal official as a fugitive from service before arrest for the crime under State authority. Incapable of wrong intention to the judge, I am constrained to add that his proceeding seems to me an abuse, rather than an exercise of judicial power.

A similar case occurred more recently in the county of Champaign. Several deputies of the federal marshal having arrested certain citizens of this State for some alleged offense against the fugitive slave act, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the justice of the peace for the apprehension of the perpetrators of these crimes. These issues are radical and vital. Shall the government of this country be administered by the power of the people, or by a privileged class? Is the constitution, in fact, so far degenerated as to be the law of the land, or what the law of slavery, or what the law of freedom and of safeguard of liberty? Does it establish slavery everywhere, outside of free states, or liberty everywhere, outside of slave states? Shall the power which it confers be used for the extension and perpetuation, everywhere, of human bondage, or of human freedom?

It is not doubtful where, upon these issues, the sheriff of Clark county, who was seriously injured while his deputy was fired upon, though happily without effect. A writ was issued by a justice of the peace for the apprehension of the perpetrators of these crimes. This was also obeyed, and the prisoners were discharged from custody by the order of the judge, on the ground that being federal officers, and charged with the execution of a federal writ they had a right to overturn, by any necessary violence, any attempt made under the process of a State court, to detain them or their prisoners, even for inquiry into the legality of the custody in which these prisoners were held.

This principle cannot be sound. It subverts effectually the sovereignty of the State. It asserts the right of any District Judge of the United States to arrest the execution of the state process, and to nullify the functions of State courts and juries, whenever in his opinion a person charged with crime under State authority, has acted in the matter forming the basis of the charge, in pursuance of any federal law or warrant. No act of Congress, in my judgment, sanctions the principle. Such an act, indeed, would be clearly unconstitutional, because in plain violation of the express provision which requires that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury.

It is deeply to be regretted that collisions of this kind should occur. The authorities of Ohio have never failed in due consideration for the constitutional rights of federal courts, nor will they thus fail. But they cannot admit, without disonor, that the State process is entitled to less respect than Federal, or that the trial conducted by Federal courts or Federal officials, a preference which is not accorded to those of the State.

True, there is a sense of mutual respect and mutual deference. Whenever, in any inquiry upon habeas corpus by any court, State or Federal, it may be ascertained that the applicant for the writ is detained under valid process in pursuance of a constitutional law, he should be remanded at once to custody from which he may have been taken, for trial in due course. No investigation should take place into the guilt or innocence of the party charged, or, what is substantially the same thing, whether the facts were justified by the authority under which the applicant was acting at the time. Inquiries of this character are for juries upon a regular trial and in open court, not for a judge at his chambers. If made upon one side upon habeas corpus, they must also be made upon the other. If Federal courts are to protect Federal officials from prosecution by State courts for alleged violation of State law, State courts in their turn, must protect State officers from prosecution in Federal courts under similar circumstances. Hence dangerous conflicts must arise, and imminent peril to all.

If such conflicts continue, to the extent of the power in me, I shall maintain the honor of the State and support the authority of her courts. I prefer to hope that they may be averted by the abandonment, on the part of the Federal authorities, of the indefensible positions which they have assumed.

The same disposition to extend the range of the Federal power, in disregard of State sovereignty and popular rights, has been conspicuously manifested in the action of the Federal Government in regard to the Territory of Kansas. From the day when that territory was deprived of the safe guard of the Missouri prohibition by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, the whole action of the Federal Government seems to have been directed to the establishment of slavery within its limits. Instead of countering, in good faith, to the people of the territory, the formation and regulation of their own institutions, all the influence of the National Administration has been exerted for the subjugation of the people to the will of the propagandists of slavery. The whole practice of the Kansas Nebraska act was a substitution of presidential intervention for slavery, instead of congressional intervention against slavery.

Without resistance or rebuke from the national administration, the acts of hostility in Kansas were driven from the soil by the first territorial election, and a pretended legislature was imposed on an unwilling people by the fraud and force of invaders from an adjoining State. The people, harassed and outraged beyond endurance by the tyranny of the usurping legislature and its instruments, who were condemned and aided by federal office holders, sought refuge in a State organization—Through a convention assembled at Topeka, they framed a State constitution, and, after its ratification by the popular vote, sought admission into the Union. Their prayer for such admission, though granted by the House of Representatives reflecting the will of the people, was denied by the Senate reflecting, in this, the will of the slave interest.

Every federal officer in the territory who manifested any sympathy with the people, was, from time to time, removed, and bodies of troops were sent to compel submission to the usurping power. A few months since, under an act which practically disfranchised a vast majority of the citizens, a pretended election was held for members of a convention to frame another constitution. This convention was constituted, as was intended, exclusively of the partisans of slavery. It framed, of course, a slave State constitution and provided for its transmission to Congress without previous submission to the people for ratification. It proposed, indeed, to submit to popular judgment the question of slavery or no slavery, but as framed the terms of that constitution no matter how the people might vote, slavery would, in any event, exist in the new State if admitted into the Union under that constitution.

Happily, subsequent to the election of the convention of the North, with a view to the Presidential election, the period for the second nomination in 1860. May Heaven smite the country from the deadly embracings of ambition, demagogues and reckless place-hunters. Only through a great popular revolution, which shall overwhelm with confusion and ruin the Democratic party—a party more Jesuited and dangerous than any that ever existed in any age or nation—can the country expect redemption from the political despotism now prevailing, and which is increasing and spreading with every succeeding day. For one, we say it boldly, that we prefer being ruled over by an open, frank, conscientious Black Republican, to submitting to the further domination of a party whose principal leaders are the most unconscionable hypocrites that human imagination can conceive.

From the Congregationalist.

### DUTIES OF DANCING MASTERS.

Messrs. Editors: I have had the privilege of reading, in manuscript, a tract with the above title, which has just been sent for publication to the American Tract Society at New York. It sets forth, in earnest and impressive language, and in a fraternal and Christian spirit, some of those moral evils and vices which the practice of dancing is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians.

There can be no doubt that dancing masters, both individually and as a class, have special temptations to neglect or disregard some of the duties of Christian conduct. They have souls, whose welfare they care for; they have obligations to their families and to the young persons under their charge, which might be more perfectly fulfilled, and they have an influence in the community which it is highly desirable to direct toward pure and holy ends. In short, they are as well as other classes, to be held responsible for their conduct, and to be called to account for their sins.

Since there seems to be, just now no special animosity or concerted action of dancing masters against the Tract Society and since, therefore, the way opens for an appeal to them before any objection on their part has had time to manifest itself, (and thus necessarily cripple, and indefinitely postpone, the movements of the Society in relation to them,) I trust your readers may be long live to see this Tract published, and be able to aid in its distribution.

C. K. W.

### The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 23, 1858.

#### A TRIP TO INDIANA.

DEAR READERS: Without once saying—by leave, we have been for three weeks past absent on a rapid progress of despatch cannot fail to arouse and fix the attention of a reflecting people. It forces upon the country momentous issues between two opposite systems of government—two opposite theories of the constitution. These issues are radical and vital. Shall the government of this country be administered by the power of the people, or by a privileged class? Is the constitution, in fact, so far degenerated as to be the law of slavery, or what the law of freedom and of safeguard of liberty? Does it establish slavery everywhere, outside of free states, or liberty everywhere, outside of slave states? Shall the power which it confers be used for the extension and perpetuation, everywhere, of human bondage, or of human freedom?

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# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th, inst., gives account of the emancipation of twelve slaves, and of two of them, quite recently, by Messrs. Weller, merchants of that city. The Gazette says:

About four years ago, Messrs. M. M. & F. T. were doing business on Walnut street, in this city, in possession of twelve negro slaves, all children, becoming heirs to personal estate in North Carolina, and some generous-hearted gentlemen immediately gave the entire "invi-

cation. With this view they purchased in Indiana, Indiana, 160 acres of land, where it was able and patroon of the negroes, who were able to work upon it. There they have since lived as well as any industrious as any community of slaves in the State, and in addition to acquiring some little education, they have accumulated considerable property from their active and energetic labor in the farm.

With the ten negroes were given their freedom by the Master. Two boys, about 15 years of age, were given to a good employer North Carolina, at a certain price per year, where they were educated, until last week when Mr. F. T. has passed through the city with them on Saturday, on their way to join the others upon their master's farm. The boys were fine looking, intelligent, and were as happy as lords at a

part of their four years' labor amounted to about \$1000 each, and sold for \$1000 each.

Boys leaving North Carolina, Mr. Weller was offered \$2000 for the two, but the advertisement was not sufficient to break the first movement, making every slave belonging to the school, and to put them in a way to care their own interests, and become useful citizens. The act was enacted in the warmest benevolence, and has been carried out in good faith. By this time, the slaves, with their families, prepared to aid in the soil so generously provided for their

and

## SENSIBLY SAID.

Mr. Giddings, writing on the 8th, of January, from Washington, very sensibly condemns the savage practice of celebrating with drunken orgies that anniversary of human slaughter. He says:

This is the glorious 8th of January, the anniversary of a great slaughter of human beings: when more hundreds of our fellow mortals were sent to their final doom, by balls and bayonets. I know of nothing more inconsistent than this commemoration of barbarous butchery, of scenes unworthy of Christian nations, derogatory to human nature. Had Britain done some noble, just, and manly deed, there would be no difficulty in commemorating such an event—but to perpetuate the uncommemoration of human butchery is, in my view, simply heathenish. But Congress was so evidently impressed with the great and magnificent sense of British conduct, that they would do no business on this day, and as they adjourned in order to celebrate the day, it was perfectly proper to appropriate to-morrow and Sunday to the purposes of getting sober, and adjourned until Monday.—*Acknowledgment Sentinel*.

MAGAZINE FOR THE CHILDREN.—Sargent's School Monthly; by Eppes Sargent, Boston, is a magazine for the children, containing much amusement and instruction. Among its recommendations to our school going friends, it contains articles designed for school declamations. Price, the dollar per year. If you want it, send to Eppes Sargent, 229 Washington street, Boston.

MUSEUM. THE SCHOOL-FELLOW AND "WISCONSIN'S CANTER," have been united in one, and the combined Magazine is now edited by the children's old friend, Robert Merry, Uncle Frank and Hiram Hobart. It is an excellent Magazine and beautifully illustrated. Those who want it should enclose their address with a dollar to J. N. Stearns 111 Nassau street, New York.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

## POLITICAL BACKSLIDING.

Nothing since in glancing over the columns of a political paper, I noticed an editorial article headed, "Douglas and his friends." After reading in the present position of Douglas, it goes on to say, "from some we fear a move to meet Douglass and his friends half-way. We fear that some may attempt to lower the standard of our party, and perhaps set out a few of the strongest points from our platform to accommodate those"

But as met with the above sentence in a disunion paper we should have admired the keen sarcasm of the writer, and mentally smiled at the sneer irony that characterizes such an idea. But taking the sentiment from such a source, we are bound to suppose it uttered in good faith. Though it seems a little strange to hear them talk of lowering the standard of their party faith, when we consider that from their birth as a party, their cause has been downward—a continued backsliding from beginning to end. If we trace their course from their first organization till the present, and note their oft repeated compromises with the slave power, we shall be led to inquire if there is still lower deep to which they can sink without abandoning their heretick claim to Anti-Slavery principles. Their rallying cry of Liberty, and their appeal of "liberty men," has been successively changed, till now they are anxious to make the world understand that they are not "abolitionists," that they have no desire to meddle with slavery where it is, and meekly and humbly in self-delusion that there be "no more slave states." Though young in years, our heart thrilled with a warm sympathy, as the first bugles of their rallying cry of freedom did sound, and we earnestly hoped that the "Eagle of victory" might yet perch upon their standard. We have watched their course in sadness and sorrow, as they have departed from their "first love," and shown a willingness to sacrifice principle to pursue success. Our faith was shaken when for the sake of numbers they made Van Buren their master, yet still their rousing cry of freedom resounded, and though we could have rejoiced to see a Hale or Sumner at their head, still we had not then learned that lesson of distrust which is born of riper years, and knowing the sincerity of our own love of freedom, we never questioned whether their few official acts proved that *liberty* in the slave was not, as is not their aim or desire. And now we shall be no more surprised at any future efforts to lower the standard of party faith, we expect it. We know they will trim their sail to catch the favoring gales of public sentiment, and it will not be strange to see them supporting for President in 1860, the very man whom they have denounced as the author of all the troubles in Kansas. Doubtless the author of the Nebraska bill has a secret hope of this, and judging from the past, his hopes are not wholly unfounded.

And yet there are many noble men in that party whose position is almost an enigma, men who are leaders, and who we would fain believe sincere. We have read their thrilling speeches with strange interest. Their bitter and fearless denunciations of the slave power have won our admiration and provoked the deadly ire of the masters of money, and they have suffered almost a mar-

tyrdom for the sake of principle. Could we forget that those speeches were prefaced with an oath to support the very system which they so eloquently denounce, it would add the charm of consistency to the thrilling eloquence of truth.

Could these mere lead the mass of their party up to their own standard, the platform of party would not be so often lowered to accommodate the weak and feeble ones. Our state would not be disgraced as now, by a "school law" that does not recognize the right of every child without regard to color to the same educational privileges. The so called, "free state constitution" of Kansas would never have had so foul a blot as it now bears, in that clause that forbids any colored person from becoming the owner of an inch of "free soil." In short, the entire North would not daily and hourly reduce to practice a sentiment that shocks their virtuousness and are used their indignation, when for the first time they saw it clothed in the language of Taney's decision— "Colored men have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Well it does look odious in words, but words are harmless if we do not give them life and power by viler acts, and more odious deeds.

C. R. COLBY.

Cherry Valley, Jan. 9th, 1858.

For the Bugle.

ENTRE BUGLE.—DEAR SIR: We had the pleasure a few evenings since of listening to an anti-slavery lecture from John Gurley. Mr. Gurley is an able speaker and has gained a large amount of information within the few years of liberty which he has enjoyed. The evening was very disagreeable, yet he was welcomed by a full house.—The use of the Methodist Episcopal church was granted him, though refused to previous lecturers. Many now listened attentively who had heretofore opposed agitation on the subject and had followed the example of their ministers in refusing to listen to the teachings of justice, mercy and humanity. But many of them even went so far on the present occasion as to give small sums towards a collection which was taken up for the benefit of Mr. Gurley. This is cheering; it shows improvement. Public opinion has at last forced them to be more liberal in their views. Slow improvement is better than none. After Mr. Gurley had closed, an stampede ensued among the alarmed children, uttering the most agonizing cries. Many were thrown from the windows and saved from injury by being caught in the arms of the frenzied and others. Seven of the children were suffocated or killed by being trampled upon in the rush for the various stairways.

EMANCIPATION.—It has been announced that Holland has already provided for the emancipation of her colonies in the West Indies. While the act is much behind that of England, it is said to be much more just in providing a fair equivalent to the slaveholder for his slaves. For healthy slaves, a rate of indemnification is fixed according to their ages. Differing in the different islands. For sick slaves, a reduced price will be paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by Government, and the other by the owner thereof. No price is to be paid for runaway slaves who have been absent more than two years. The emancipated slaves will be placed under humane regulations, providing for their religious and educational improvement, and obliging them to contribute to the formation of a fund destined to pay back to the State the expenses of their emancipation. Children of emancipated parents, born after the proclamation of this law, are free, and not subject to the restrictions which their emancipated parents are under, and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years. The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the Home Government.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19.—The American Colonization Society held a meeting to-night. The Secretary states the receipts of the past year at \$67,584, nearly half of which is a donation from Amis Hunt, of Mississippi.

BUT DISTILLERY.—The mammoth distillery and flouring mill of Messrs. Hasselback & Co., at Vincennes, went into operation on Monday. It has capacity to turn 600,000 barrels of whiskey and 100 barrels of flour a day. It cost \$40,000. The proprietors intend to build a steaming to tow barges laden with grain, from the farms on the river, to the city, to feed the monster.

THE LARGEST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The African Church in Richmond, Va., has long been the largest church in this country, though it is now second in point of numbers, to the church in Beaufort, S. C., of which Rev. J. M. C. Brearley is pastor. This clergyman writes to the Examiner:

"I have baptised 500 persons into the fellowship of the Baptist church at this place (Beaufort, S. C.) within the present year (1857)—all of whom are colored but eight; and this makes the present number of its membership 3,511—probably the largest church in the world. Of these 108 are whites, all the rest colored."

FINDING THAT I CANNOT BE PRESENT AT THE SOCIAL GATHERING OF THIS EVENING, I enclose the sentiments which was put into my hands in regard to the standard bearers of the Gospel. The great staple in this country is the system of slavery, and the habits of subserviency and a selfish expediency with which the support of such a system necessarily fetters the ministry and the Church. Hence the necessity of your diligent support and hearty co-operation—in the effort to let loose the thunders of the Word of God against that iniquity. One of the most direct and constant aims of a Young Men's Association should be to concentrate, and sustain an intense, universal, unmodified and always aggressive energy against that sin; for it is the sin by which our country is to perish, if it be not resisted by the Church and the ministry of the Word of God. Young men are needed, with their youthful energy exploded everywhere in an uncompromising hostility for the sake of concession and expediency."

"I have baptised 500 persons into the fellowship of the Baptist church at this place (Beaufort, S. C.) within the present year (1857)—all of whom are colored but eight; and this makes the present number of its membership 3,511—probably the largest church in the world. Of these 108 are whites, all the rest colored."

RENEWING THE SLAVE TRADE.—By a private letter received in this city from Loango, Coast of Africa, dated September 23, 1857—we are advised that the French have practically engaged in the slave trade, under the name of apprentices, and that a ship, the Clara, of Bordeaux, was at Loango at the date mentioned above, loading with negroes for Martinique. A French war steamer lay alongside to protect her from the English cruisers, who would have seized her but that she had a French naval officer on board with orders to the French Commodore to protect her. The English also, using negroes as slaves at Sierra Leone. The French and English government are participating in the trade which they affect to deem so hideous. A barracks has been built by the French at Loango to be used for the safe-keeping of the slaves until they are ready for shipment. There is no secret in this business, and no disguise is attempted.—*Washington Union, Jan. 6th.*

RUNAWAY NEGROES KILLING TWO MEN.—A letter from Plain Rock, Md., says: "three tall, likely young negroes, supposed to be runaways, in company with an Irishman, crossed the river one mile below Selma; all had good horses and new saddle-bags. They landed on Amos Ruble's farm upon the opposite side of the river, and several men started after them among them Amos Ruble and J. H. Lally. Mc. R. was shot through the side, and it is thought he cannot recover. They also killed a sonker of the name of William Taylor. They shot at Mr. Lally, but did not hit him. He had a double-barrel shotgun which he charged away." Let us beware of such conductors, whether in the church or out of it.

It is one of Bork's remarks that "good works are commonly left in a rude, unfinished state, through the same circumstance with which a timid person does so frequently overrates benevolence. In doing good, we are generally cold, languid and sluggish, and, of all things, afraid of being too much in the right. But the works of malice and injustice are quite in another style. They are bold, bold, manfully bold, touched as they are with the spirit of impulsive passion, which call forth all our energies whenever we approach or persecute."

"The work of the Anti-Slavery Society, in this country, does not stop to calculate the consequences; that enthusiastic love of truth and freedom which cannot endure falsehood and slavery; that open and straightforward directness and decision in speaking and acting; that regard to righteous principle; that contempt of concealment, trickiness, and compromise; that unwavering determination for justice and liberty, and that measurement of all things by the Word of God, always necessary for great usefulness, will be especially at such a time as this, in our own country."

We do not want a Young Men's Christian Association to take the form of an Ecclesiastic Circumlocution Office, where the great question is, how not to do it, or in regard to unpalatable truths, how not to speak of it, but how most freely, fully, and effectively to speak it forth, and to do it. We want a Young Men's Christian Association on the "plain" principle that both educated and uneducated Gideon's army, "Whosoever is fearful and be afraid, let him return and depart early." We want young men who, if appointed to go to Ninerah, will not, by way of compromise and expediency, take a voyage to Tarsish. And we want an Association to confront those very sins by which our own country is ripe for

destruction, an Association with the utmost freedom of discussion; an Association whose ruling principles shall not be, how not to give offence, but how to do most positive execution in behalf of righteously and liberty.

As the defenders of slavery are centralizing themselves and our Government upon that iniquity most central, upon the Word of God. One of the greatest benefits of a Christian Association in this city is to prevent the principles of young men from being perverted, and their habits warped, by the prevalent spirit of expediency in the suppression of truth. A man's principles and conscience are easily quieted, if you clothe them in purple and fine linen, and feed them sumptuously every day. The Church itself, and the ministry, is in danger of becoming nothing but a great barrel organ noted to please the congregation and the State, and secured before-hand against any impulsive denunciation of oppression, or untimely effusions in behalf of equity and freedom.

That the Word of God may have free course

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—**Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of Canandaigua, N. Y., praying for the adoption of some practical measures by which the people of the North may co-operate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of slavery, by making fair and honorable compensations to slave-owners for the full value of their slaves. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Orange, N. J., has refused to pay her taxes, on the ground that as a woman, she is debarred from all participation in governmental affairs. She takes her stand upon the American doctrine, that taxation without representation is unjust. The collector has laid an attachment upon some articles of household furniture which will be sold at public auction a few days hence. She intends calling a meeting of the people of Orange in order to expose the injustice of taxing women and yet denying them the right of an equal voice with men in determining the action of the government.—*American Standard*, Jan. 16th.

LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia, is expected, we understand, to occupy, by invitation, the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Longfellow, in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, on Sunday evening, the 26th inst. In the forenoon of the same day, she is expected to attend one of the meetings of Friends in this city.

The Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the Unitarian Society in Philadelphia, celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of his settlement on Sunday last. He delivered a very impressive discourse on the occasion. A friend who was present writes: "He told them of his mental conflict when his duty to the slave first opened to his conscience; how he shrank from the cross, and how, when it was fairly taken up, his strength was renewed and his soul enlarged. It was a beautiful and sublime testimony for the truth."—*75.*

DANCING.—The Alabama Methodist Protestant Annual Conference has adopted the following resolution:

"That any parent or guardians belonging to our church, who shall patronize that school of sin, the dancing school, by sending their children or wards, shall be subject to trial and reprobation, suspension or expulsion, as the case may demand."

If this Conference should resolve to suspend or expel all members of their church who dishonor the cause of Christ by refusing to obey his command, "whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," it might be considered an *incendiary doctrine*. Persons acquainted with the circumstances might suppose that dancing is a more heinous offence than slaveholding.

IT IS FOUND that the Minnesota Constitution sent to Congress is not the one signed by the Legislature and ratified by the people, but the one adopted in the minority. Democratic segment of the Constitution, while it was divided, and before the segment united. It is signed by only the Democrats of the body, who numbered less than a majority of the delegates elected. There is little substantial difference in the two instruments.

This palpable and astounding fraud evidently had two objects—first, to ignore altogether the Republican majority in the Convention, and second, to involve the Minnesota case in irregularity, as to furnish an excuse to hold it back until its admission to the Union.

The indications are that the Republicans will insist upon the production of the true document, and they will vote for the admission of Minnesota.

SHAVING MACHINES, PLATING MACHINES, SUGAR-MILLS, and Machinery in General.

Special attention paid to getting up SHAFTING and PULLIES for manufacturers, and all kinds of MILL-WRIGHT WORK.

This Company are selling in great numbers a PATENT CONICAL BUR-STONE MILL, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe.

THE BEST MILL EVER CONSTRUCTED.—It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of GRIST-MILLS, when required.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents.

No. 371 Broadway, New York.

We also manufacture

SHAVING MACHINES, PLATING MACHINES, SUGAR-MILLS, and Machinery in General.

Full stock embracing all the new patterns of the season at prices defying competition. A full supply of

Family Groceries,

of the Best Quality.

Feeling thankful for past favors, we only wish to add, that we are the only firm in Salem, that has visited the Eastern Markets, since the great decline in the prices of goods; we are also the only House that can give you the advantage of that reduction in your purchase.

Feeling satisfied that we have not only the Goods to accommodate your wants, but also at Prices, highly complimentary to the CHEAP CORNER, we solicit an early call.

Yours, Respectfully,

J. A. SCHILLING.

CHEAP CORNER, Salem, J

December 6th, 1857.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on

very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1856.—ly.

GROCERY & PROVISION Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assort-

ment of all kinds of Groceries; Sugars, Coffees,

Teas, Molasses, and Syrup; also Bananas, Fish by

the pound, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Cl

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Home Journal.

### A CENTENARIAN

December 24, 1857.

**Diana Morris:** A remark was quoted to me yesterday, made by a very old woman—Mrs. Polly Wood, aged one hundred and three, who died, day before yesterday, at Canterbury, a mile from Littlefield—and I record it to show you how comparative age is, after all, and what juveniles may still be worthy. A daughter of her own died at the age of sixty-three, when this old woman was eighty-five. The daughter, who, herself, had children and grand children, was laid out in a room of the cottage where half a dozen of this fourth generation were playing around the door. But to the great-grandmother, (who had still sixteen twenty years to live) this woman of only thirteen years seemed to have died very prematurely. “Ah,” said she, as she stood and looked at the corpse, lying in its shroud, “I always told my husband we never should rear her—she was such a delicate child.”

But I must go back an hour or two in my history of the day’s experiences.

Taking my morning walk at the Storm King out of a front window, yesterday, I was surprised to see my tall friend Torrey, the blacksmith, coming over the lawn, clad in the clothed hat and jacket of the ship. A visit, at all, at that inauspicious hour, was a little uncommon, but an errand so pressing that he had only time to take his leather apron before hurrying down to see me, must be something remarkable.

Enter Torrey, wiping the sweat from his bald head, and putting on his hat again as he sat down in the easy chair.

To sum up his business: Polly Wood made her grand-daughter promise that she shouldn’t be “buried by the town.” It was her only dying request—“she wanted to be buried respectable”—and Torrey, (who is every body’s friend in extremity)—had lost his way to collect the money. He had got ten dollars and wanted two more. And, this special errand communicated, my friend was, as usual, ready for a half-hour of his original and agreeable gossip, though with the disadvantage (a considerable one, to him) of not having his hammer and nail with which to emphasize.

The excited blacksmith had first to let off steam as to the duration of “Rachel” Brown’s life; that was her only dying request—and Torrey, (who is every body’s friend in extremity)—had lost his way to collect the money. He had got ten dollars and wanted two more. And, this special errand communicated, my friend was, as usual, ready for a half-hour of his original and agreeable gossip, though with the disadvantage (a considerable one, to him) of not having his hammer and nail with which to emphasize.

Yours yet a while.  
N. P. W.

dignitously massive face—the features looking as if they had grown out with a broad nose—a heavily projecting brow, marked with the superior intellect which she has given to her children, a prominent and straight nose with large nostrils, and a chin and jaw of Titanic mould and vigor. The mouth half closed as if she had been interrupted by Death while speaking, and indeed, she died quite easily they said, taking leave very cheerfully of the one or two around her, and particularly shaking, with affectionate playfulness, the little daughter of Torrey who had been in the habit of bringing her constant remembrances from his table. She repeated her frequent request that she should be buried like a gentlewoman, and in an old and long disused burial ground at Angola, four or five miles back among the hills, where were the graves of some of her own long-forgotten ancestors. In spite of poverty and visible hardship and unfitness, her blood had always had a certain acknowledgement of superiority—Polly Wood being the tallest but still nature marked “better day” among the families of the Highlands. She looked it, certainly, as she lay like the mother of a race of giants, calm and dignified in her cold massiveness of feature.

I went to the funeral in the afternoon, and her wishes were fulfilled, of being properly attended to the grave. By Torrey’s arrangements, the body was taken into the meeting house, and the Methodist clergyman made a very able and impressive funeral discourse and prayer; and, with the stir of so remarkable a death in the village, a great part of the population was present. Torrey stood up, looking like a United States Senator in his go to meeting suit of Broadcloth, and six or eight waggonloads of people, beside Black Prince, the coal black and beautiful charger on which I was mounted, followed the hearse from the church door. And so went Polly to her grave; “buried respectable” by the kindness of her friend the blacksmith, after a hundred and three years of the world’s friendship and acquaintance!

I have written till the life of my candle, (a week old family not remarkable for longevity) seems coming to an end; and, leaving myself enough to read my chapter and say my prayers, I commend the story of my centenarian neighbor to your thoughtful consideration; and so, my dear Morris, good-night!

Yours yet a while.  
N. P. W.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

### THE OLD MAN DREAMS.

For one hour of youthful joy!

Give back my twentieth spring!

I’d rather laugh a bright-haired boy

Than reign a grey-bearded king!

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age!

Away with learning’s crown!

Tear off life’s wisdom-writen page,

And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream

From boyhood’s faint of flame!

Give me one giddy, reeling dream,

Of life all love and fame!

—My listening angel heard the prayer.

And calmly smiling, said,

“If I but touch thy silvered hair,

Thy hairy wish had sped.

“But is there nothing in thy track

To bid thee fondly stay?

While the swift seasons hurry back

To find the wished-for day?”

—Ah, trust soul of womankind!

Without thee, what were life?

One bliss I cannot leave behind;

I’ll take—my—precious-wife!

—The angel took a sapphire pen

And wrote in rainbow dew,

“The man would be a boy again,

And be a husband too!”

“And is there nothing yet unsaid

Before the change appears?

Remember, all their gifts have fled

With those dissolving years!”

Why, yes, for memory would recall

My fond paternal joys:

I could not bear to leave them all;

I’ll take—my—girl—and—boy!

The smiling angel dropped his pen,—

“Why this will never do;

The man would be a boy again,

And be a father too!”

And so I laughed—my laughter woke

The household with its noise—

And wrote my dream, when morning broke,

To please the gray-haired boys.

### A FRENCH HISTORICAL INCIDENT.

Never had the position of a king presented so hopeless an aspect as that of Charles VII., in France, in the year 1457, two years before his deliverance by Joan of Arc. Almost all the ports and fortresses in the hands of the English, in army which it was difficult to maintain, without allies, an empty treasury, and no prospects of soon again being able to fill it—these were the circumstances in which Charles found himself one day, during his abode at Bourges, received information that the last remains of his army had, in the preceding night, set fire to their camp, and gone over to the enemy. With the defection of these troops, under the command of the Count of Richemont, constable of France, the cause of Charles appeared to be irretrievably lost.

Such a disaster would have driven any other monarch to despair; but Charles—who received the intelligence of his misfortune just as he was engaged with his favorite, the Marquis de Giau, in his darling pastime of throwing the dice—merely looked up with a slight air of astonishment at the officer who had brought him the message, and asked:

“What are they all gone?”

“All, sire.”

“Well, Giau, that is a good joke,” said the king, laughing and turning to his favorite.

“Yes, sire,” answered Giau; “and the unfortunate could not have befallen your majesty at a luckier moment.”

“Let me hear it,” said he. “But, pray, use not many words.”

“As you command,” replied the major bowing as he spoke, and then he proceeded to read, with all the pomposity of his office, as follows:

“The supreme administrator of the laws of the good and true city of Bourges, according to right and conscience, that Arthur Phantes Charles Marquis de Giau, be held guilty of having injured and fraudulently squandered the royal treasure, that he be accordingly attainted of high treason, and condemned to suffer death by the sword.”

“How? Death!” cried the prisoner, more in anger than in terror.

“Allow me to proceed, my lord marquis, I have not yet done,” said the major, and he read on: “In consideration, however, of his having pleased his majesty, our most gracious king and master, to pardon with his royal word the said Marquis de Giau, and to grant him his life, so shall the sentence pronounced upon him be commuted and changed to a penance, which commutation, however, can only be obtained by the condemned declaring in his own handwriting that he is willing to undergo the sentence of death, and to renounce the favor of the pardon offered him.”

“And what is the penance which I am to prefer to death—in what does it consist?” asked the prisoner turning pale.

“It is as follows,” said the major reading further: “That Arthur Phantes Charles Marquis de Giau shall bind himself to pay to death with the sword to-morrow morning, before sunrise, in the open market-place of Bourges one of the criminals at present convicted of murder.”

“Sir!”—stammered Giau, as he arose in amazement from the table.

“What is the matter?”

“Your majesty is aware that the constable is not friendly towards me. As your treasurer, sire, he may think it faulty that the deserting troops should have kept by her for forty years—can and ought that she has herself here, and stockings she knits with her own fingers. For so many years passing, as the pretty scene, she has always kept ‘em ready.”

“It makes my blood run cold to look upon a corpse at any time, but my own heart stopped beating as I gazed on the face of that strong woman who had lived three years beyond a century! It was a pro-

digiously massive face—the features looking as if they had grown out with a broad nose—a heavily projecting brow, marked with the superior intellect which she has given to her children, a prominent and straight nose with large nostrils, and a chin and jaw of Titanic mould and vigor. The mouth half closed as if she had been interrupted by Death while speaking, and indeed, she died quite easily they said, taking leave very cheerfully of the one or two around her, and particularly shaking, with affectionate playfulness, the little daughter of Torrey who had been in the habit of bringing her constant remembrances from his table. She repeated her frequent request that she should be buried like a gentlewoman, and in an old and long disused burial ground at Angola, four or five miles back among the hills, where were the graves of some of her own long-forgotten ancestors. In spite of poverty and visible hardship and unfitness, her blood had always had a certain acknowledgement of superiority—Polly Wood being the tallest but still nature marked “better day” among the families of the Highlands. She looked it, certainly, as she lay like the mother of a race of giants, calm and dignified in her cold massiveness of feature.

Here the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the constable.

“Welcome, good cousin, to Bourges!” cried Charles, “I have already heard what has taken place at St. Jacques des Beuvrons. The wicked traitor! But what brings you to me, worthy cousin?”

“I am come, sire,” answered the constable, “to return to you my sword of office, as it is no longer able to restore the lost condition of France.”

“Not so hasty, cousin!” cried Charles, knitting his brows. “It is not my fault that the cowardly mercenaries have left us.”

“It is not mine, sire,” answered the constable, proudly with emphasis.

“I know, I know,” said the king. “You are a faithful servant.” The count bowed coldly.

“When I received the constable’s sword from your majesty,” said he, “and assembled an army to protect your throne, I did so upon this condition: I proposed to support the troops at my own cost during a period of four weeks, at the end of which time they were to be paid by your majesty, and you promised to send me a hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.”

“Very true, cousin.”

“Four months have elapsed since then; I kept my promises, but the money did not arrive. The troops refused to serve any longer without pay. I entreated and threatened, but without avail; the traitors deserted secretly. It would not have happened, sir, if you had kept your word as well as I kept mine, and had sent the money as you promised.”

“What!” cried Charles, rising from his seat, and pale with rage; “I did not send the money?”

“No, sire.”

“Not? And the money has been collected from the country for the purpose? What has become of it?”

“Ask the Marquis de Giau, your majesty; perhaps he knows.”

“I know, I know,” answered the constable coldly.

“When the sun is east, and the stars are west, the moon is up, and the world is at rest, the Marquis de Giau, who had never been known to be a traitor, is the most notorious man in France.”

“What is he doing now?”

“He is plotting against you, sire,” said the constable.

“He is plotting against me, sire,” said the king.

“Then he is a traitor, sire,” said the constable.

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